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15 *Attorneys for Defendant: Otto Trucking LLC*

16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
17 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
18 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

19 Waymo LLC,

20 Plaintiff,

21 v.

22 Uber Technologies, Inc.; Ottomotto LLC;
Otto Trucking LLC,

23 Defendants.

Case No. 3:17-cv-00939-WHA

**MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE
TESTIMONY OF DR. HESSELINK
REGARDING PROTECTIONS OF WAYMO'S
ALLEGED TRADE SECRETS**

Date: September 27, 2017
Time: 8:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 8 (19th Floor)
Judge: Hon. William Alsup

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1. Declaration of Hong-An Vu; and
2. [Proposed] Order

Trial: October 10, 2017

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I. INTRODUCTION

Waymo has submitted an unreliable expert report from Dr. Lambertus Hesselink opining, in paragraphs 65-72 of his report, that the Waymo has reasonably protected its trade secrets. Dr. Hesselink's opinion is flawed and should not be admitted at trial. His opinion is based in large part on the declaration of Michael Janosko, a Google security engineer. Mr. Janosko admitted in deposition that he did not have personal knowledge of the SVN server—the repository in which the 14,000 files were kept—in order to speak on Waymo's protections of that server. Indeed, Mr. Janosko testified what he knew about the server was provided to him entirely by Sasha Zbrozek. Mr. Zbrozek, on the other hand, considered the files kept on the SVN server to be “low-value” such that Google decided to host the entire server off of Google's security infrastructure. In addition, Dr. Hesselink's opinion about other protections Google has in place to protect confidential information is irrelevant as Michael Janosko expressly stated that those protections did not apply to the SVN server.

Dr. Hesselink's opinion that the alleged trade secrets have been reasonably protected, found on paragraphs 65-72 of his expert report (Vu Decl. at Ex. 1) should be excluded as inaccurate, unsupported, and irrelevant under Federal Rule of Evidence 702, and 401 and 403

II. BACKGROUND

A. WAYMO'S TRADE SECRET CLAIM IS BASED ON THE DOWNLOADING OF FILES FROM THE SVN SERVER.

From the beginning, Waymo has made its trade secret claim about the alleged improper downloading of files from the SVN server—a repository that was used to store materials relating to the hardware for Google's self-driving project. Waymo filed its complaint alleging misappropriation of 121 trade secrets based on Mr. Levandowski's “extraordinary efforts to raid Waymo's [SVN] server” and “downloaded 14,000 files, representing approximately 9.7 GB of highly confidential data,” Dkt. 23 at 3. It emphasized that having access to these “crown jewels of the kind of technology we are taking about” is the basis for their “big damages number.”

**B. DR. HESSELINK’S OPINION OF THE SVN SERVER IS BASED ON THE UNSUPPORTED
DECLARATION OF MICHAEL JANOSKO.**

In his expert report, Dr. Hesslink discusses the SVN server in one paragraph that relies almost entirely on the Declaration of Michael Janosko submitted as part of Waymo’s Preliminary Injunction motion:

69. For example, Waymo maintains electrical design information on all of its projects, including LiDAR, on a secure server (known as the SVN repository). (Droz Decl. ¶ 32; Janosko Decl. ¶ 23.) Such information includes electrical schematics and layouts, mechanical PCB drawings, design rules, and electronic component libraries. (Janosko Decl. ¶ 23.) The SVN repository is accessible only by authorized users who have a business or work-related need to access it; a list of such users is maintained and audited monthly so as to ensure only users who need to access it and are authorized to access it are able to do so. (Janosko Decl. ¶ 25.) As of March 2017, there were [REDACTED] Waymo employees or contractors authorized to access the SVN repository. (Janosko Decl. ¶ 25.) Users do not share their credentials, and traffic is encrypted (both to and from the SVN repository). (Janosko Decl. ¶ 25.) Specialized software, such as TortoiseSVN, is required to access the SVN repository. (Janosko Decl. ¶ 25.)

Vu Decl. at Ex. 1 (Excerpts from Hesselink Report); Ex. 3 (Janosko Declaration).

Dr. Hesselink’s opinion is improper and unreliable. He relied entirely on the declaration of Michael Janosko and there is no indication that he ever accessed or used the SVN server to conduct his own investigation or analysis.

Michael Janosko repeatedly testified in his deposition that he had no personal knowledge of the SVN server.

Q. I believe that you had testified at your [first] deposition that you had never accessed the SVN server, is that still accurate?

A. That’s correct.

Id. at Ex. 2, Janosko Tr. at 20:2-5.

Q. Paragraph 24 of your declaration you state: “As of December 11, 2015 Waymo’s SVN repository contained 9.7 gigabytes of confidential and proprietary internal Waymo information.” Now I understand that you have not accessed the SVN repository. Where did you obtain this information about the size of the SVN repository?

MS FOX: Object to form.

A. Through a conversation and a demonstration with Sasha Zbrozek.

Id. at 58:9-18

1 Q. Sure. Basically what I'm trying to get out is the information that you
2 provided here in paragraph 24, that was entirely provided to you by Sasha
Zbrozek, is that correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 *Id.* at 59:19-23.

5 Q. Do you have any personal knowledge related to the SVN server, apart from
6 what you learned from Mr Zbrozek?

7 MS FOX: Object to form.

8 A. In addition to the conversation was also a video demonstration, so I could see
over GVC, our video conference, these aspects as well.

9 Q. Okay. Apart from that conversation and that video conference demonstration,
do you have any other knowledge of the SVN server?

10 A. No, I don't.

11 *Id.* at 86:12-22.

12 When asked about details of the information in his declaration, Mr. Janosko could not
13 respond because of his lack of personal knowledge. Dr. Hesselink extolled Waymo's alleged
14 practice of performing monthly audits of its access list based on Mr. Janosko's declaration stating
15 that "Access control lists are audited monthly and stale users are aggressively purged." *Id.* at Ex.
16 1 ¶ 69. However, Mr. Janosko testified that he did not know what "aggressively purged" meant
17 and could not provide any details about this procedure because they were not provided by Mr.
18 Zbrozek. *Vu Decl.* at Ex. 2 at 68:3-14. He did not know the definition of a "stale user" for the
19 SVN server, whether passwords automatically expired, when the monthly audit takes place, how
20 long departing employees or contractors continued to have access to the SVN server, and how
21 often access control lists were updated. *Id.* at 19:19-20:1, 67:11-70:6). Though he stated
22 affirmatively in his declaration that "users do not share credentials," which Dr. Hesselink relied on
23 in his report (Ex. 1 at ¶ 69), Mr. Janosko was not aware of any Waymo policy prohibiting users
24 from sharing credentials. *Id.* at Ex. 2 at 81:4-7.

25 Dr. Hesselink did not speak to Mr. Zbrozek, did not review his deposition testimony, or
26 rely on any documents produced in this case in providing his opinion that Waymo had reasonably
27 protected its electronic information. Documents produced in this case demonstrate that the SVN
28

1 was selected for its speed and efficiency, not security, as the documents contained on this server
2 were low value.

3 For example, in determining how to launch the next SVN repository in February 2015, Mr.
4 Zbrozek stated that his primary considerations were (1) being able to check out a subdirectory of
5 the tree without consuming the disk space of the entire branch, (2) fast, and (3) locking of files
6 before a user can modify. Vu Decl. at Ex. 4 WAYMO-UBER-00047580. Security (other than the
7 encryption in transmissions) was not a requirement or a wish. *See id.* Mr. Zbrozek further
8 emphasized that the SVN server was chosen for convenience and not for safety by concluding:

9 “Ideally we’d be allowed to store this data wherever we like – it’s not code,
10 it’s not user data, it’s pretty low-value –and thus get the freedom to use easy
solutions that do everything we want.”

11 *Id.* In October 2016, when Waymo’s outside counsel was looking for suspicious activity by Mr.
12 Levandowski, Mr. Zbrozek confirmed his February 2015 statements. In response to a question
13 from a lawyer about whether Mr. Levandowski’s accessing of the SVN server and its contents was
14 “a little strange, isn’t it,” Mr. Zbrozek responded, “It’s all electronics designs – schematics and
15 PCB layouts. And the component library for their creation. It was considered low-value enough
16 that we had even considered hosting it off of Google infrastructure . . . Doesn’t ring the alarm bells
17 for me.” *Id.* at Ex. 5 WAYM-UBER-00086885. Dr. Hesselink failed to consider any of this
18 evidence and instead, merely relied on second hand knowledge at best.

19 **C. DR. HESSELINK OPINES ON GOOGLE/WAYMO PROTECTIONS THAT DO NOT**
20 **APPLY TO THE SVN SERVER.**

21 Dr. Hesselink then spends several paragraphs discussing the security protections for
22 “Waymo’s other servers and network infrastructure” which are allegedly shared with Google,
23 again relying on the first four pages of the Declaration of Michael Janosko. Vu Decl. at Ex. 1,
24 ¶70. Both Dr. Hesselink and Michael Janosko discuss Google’s infrastructure protecting Gmail
25 and Google Drive. *See id.*, at Ex. 1, ¶ 70; Ex. 3 ¶ 13. But neither mention the SVN server when
26 discussing this network infrastructure. That is because Google’s network infrastructure
27 protections do not apply to the SVN server. *Id.* at Ex. 3, ¶ 23 (“[T]he SVN repository is not part
28 of the network systems described above.”). Michael Janosko made this clear at his deposition:

1 Q. Sure. So your declaration here has several pages where you talk about this
2 multilayered Google infrastructure, but then you also say that Subversion
is not on this network?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Are you aware of at any point Subversion being on the Google network
such that it would be protected in the - by the tools that are described in
5 the first - pages 2 to 5 of your declaration?

6 A. I am not aware of any time when it was internal.

Id. at Ex. 2, Janosko Tr. 28:1-10.

7 Mr. Janosko also made clear that his security engineer team did not have any direct
8 involvement in monitoring the SVN server. *See id.* at 19:3-10 (stating that he did not have any
9 direct involvement in the SVN and that none of the individuals working for him were involved
10 either); 37:13-19 (testifying that he did not know if any of the hundreds of engineers Google has in
11 place is devoted to securing the SVN). Google's monitoring of login credentials, as referenced by
12 Dr. Hesselink in paragraph 70 of his report, do not apply to the SVN server; the SVN server
13 doesn't even use Google login credentials. *See Id.* at Ex. 1, ¶ 70; Ex. 2, Janosko Tr. at 25:18-
14 26:13; *see also* Ex. 6, Zbrozek 9/6/17 Tr. 286:15-286:17.

15 Dr. Hesselink's report discusses Google's two-factor authentication requirement. *Id.* at Ex.
16 1, ¶ 71. Mr. Janosko corroborated this description, as he testified that merely acquiring Google
17 login credentials is not enough since Google requires the user to have a security key fob in order
18 for the credentials to even work. *Id.* at 64:7-23. But he also testified that this two-factor
19 protection was not required to access the SVN server because when Mr. Zbrozek's demonstrated
20 accessing the SVN server, the key fob was not necessary. *Id.* at 64:14-65:3.

21 The significance of the SVN server being outside Google's infrastructure is underscored
22 by the fact that Defendants' forensic expert, Erik Laykin, [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED] *See id.* at Ex. 7. [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED] *See id.*

27 Dr. Hesselink concludes his section on the reasonableness of Waymo's protections of its
28 electronic information by discussing the system of alerts that would notify engineers of potential

breaches. *See* Vu Decl., Ex. 1 at ¶ 72. However, as stated above, none of the engineers on Mr. Janosko's team were responsible for monitoring the SVN server and he did not know whether anyone in his group or the detection response teams would receive alerts about the SVN server. *See id.* at e 2, 33:8-14.

D. DR. HESSELINK PARROTS THE DECLARATIONS OF PIERRE YVES-DROZ AND TIM WILLIS.

Dr. Hesselink also opines that Waymo has taken reasonable measures to ensure that people protect its trade secrets. This opinion is based almost entirely on the declarations of Pierre Yves-Droz and Tim Willis. *See* Ex. 1 at 23-24. There is no evidence that Dr. Hesselink assessed any of Google or Waymo's security training materials, policies, customer agreements other than the excerpt from the Gorilla Circuits agreement found in the Willis Declaration, or any specifications provided by Waymo to its vendors. *See id.* It is not expert testimony to simply mimic the statements of fact witnesses.

III. THE COURT SHOULD EXCLUDE DR. HESSELINK'S TESTIMONY REGARDING WAYMO'S ALLEGED REASONABLE EFFORTS TO PROTECT ITS PURPORTED TRADE SECRETS.

Dr. Hesselink's opinion must be excluded under *Daubert* and Rule 702, which requires district courts to act as a gatekeeper to "ensure that any and all scientific testimony or evidence admitted is not only relevant, but reliable." *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 589 (1993). Courts must assess "whether the reasoning or methodology underlying the testimony is scientifically valid and of whether that reasoning or methodology properly can be applied to the facts in issue." *Claar v. Burlington N. R. Co.*, 29 F.3d 499, 501 (9th Cir. 1994) (emphasis in original), citing *Daubert* at 592-93 (1993). Importantly, courts must "ensure the expert 'employs in the courtroom the same level of intellectual rigor that characterizes the practice of an expert in the relevant field.'" *Poosh v. Phillip Morris USA, Inc.*, 287 F.R.D. 543, 547 (N.D. Cal. 2012), citing *Kumho Tire Co., Ltd. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 152 (1999). Furthermore, the expert's specialized knowledge "must also be relevant." *United States v. Filler*, 210 F.3d 386 (9th Cir. 2000), citing *Daubert* at 591.

A. THE COURT SHOULD EXCLUDE DR. HESSELINK’S OPINION ON THE SVN SERVER AS UNRELIABLE AND UNSUPPORTED.

Dr. Hesselink’s chosen method to arrive at his conclusions about the SVN server’s security protections cannot be characterized as a reliable methodology. In fact, Dr. Hesselink performed *no* investigation, and his only supporting evidence is from the declaration of a witness who *also* failed to properly investigate the SVN server. *See Ollier v. Sweetwater Union High Sch. Dist.*, 768 F.3d 843, 860 (9th Cir. 2014) (affirming the exclusion of the testimony of an expert who submitted a report prior to an “in-person investigation”). Mr. Janosko, whose declaration Dr. Hesselink relies upon, admits that he has never even accessed the SVN server and was merely shown a demonstration of how to access the SVN server and its file structure over WebEx. Janosko Tr. at 86:12-22. Mr. Janosko actually testified that he was not aware of Waymo’s policies regarding protection or sharing of credentials for the SVN, and was unable to provide any information as to the alleged **monthly audit** of access to the SVN server. Because Dr. Hesselink relied on the Janosko Declaration instead of performing his own investigation, Dr. Hesselink’s opinion is also unsupported and should be excluded. *See Claar*, 29 F.3d at 502-3 (experts’ method of arriving at a conclusion before doing research is the “antithesis” of the scientific method).

In addition, his mere parroting of Mr. Janosko’s declaration can hardly be characterized as a methodology, let alone one that would meet the *Daubert* standard. Like the expert in *Ollier*, Mr. Janosko and Dr. Hesselink form their conclusions before they even bothered to personally assess the security of the SVN server. Worse, Mr. Janosko’s declaration is the sole basis of Dr. Hesselink’s expert testimony Otto Trucking is seeking to exclude. This does not come close to the “intellectual rigor” contemplated in *Daubert*, *Kumho* and their progeny. Experts cannot testify “solely as a summarizer of documents,” particularly when the substance of those documents have no validity. *Pooshs*, 287 F.R.D. at 552 (expert testimony excluded because he formed “his opinion primarily by pointing to documents that speak for themselves.”). Thus, Dr. Hesselink’s conclusions are clearly based on “personal opinions and speculation rather than on a systematic assessment,” and his conclusions must not be admitted. *Ollier*, 768 F.3d at 861; *see also Claar*,

29 F.3d at 503 n.5 (expert improperly signed affidavit containing his findings “prior to reviewing any of the relevant literature.”).

B. DR. HESSELINK’S OPINION ON GOOGLE’S INFRASTRUCTURE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED AS IRRELEVANT AND MERELY A SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS.

Dr. Hesselink not only failed to use any verifiable scientific methodology to form his conclusions, his conclusion has no bearing on this case. That Google has protections in place to protect other aspects of its network is irrelevant here because those protections did not apply to the SVN server—the source of the purported trade secrets. For example, Dr. Hesselink’s discussion about the two-factor authentication process used by Google to prevent the access to its network using compromised credentials is irrelevant because that two-factor authentication does not protect the SVN server. Indeed, Mr. Janosko testified that the video demonstration explained how to access the SVN server, and Google’s security fob was not necessary. Similarly, the team of security engineers responsible for Google’s infrastructure are not involved in the protection of the SVN server. The SVN server is not on Google’s network and not subject to its protections. As such, any testimony on any non-SVN Google security network is not relevant to this dispute. Courts have excluded expert testimony as irrelevant when the testimony does not relate to the issues at hand, and the Court should do so here. *See Filler*, 210 F.3d at 386 (excluding evidence of common law enforcement practices when the issue is not in play); Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 401; *see also Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 43 F.3d 1311, 1321 (9th Cir. 1995) (excluding epidemiologist vague assertions of a statistical relationship when such evidence would not be helpful and only serve to confuse).

If anything, any testimony supporting Google’s purported security protections *undermine* any conclusion that the SVN server was adequately protected because such testimony shows that the SVN had significantly *less* security protections and protocols. Such an erroneous line of reasoning can only serve to confuse and would not assist any trier of fact.

**C. THE COURT SHOULD EXCLUDE ANY TESTIMONY BY DR. HESSELINK THAT IS
MERELY A RECITAL OF INFORMATION FOUND IN DECLARATIONS.**

To the extent that any of Dr. Hesselink's opinion as to Google's infrastructure is relevant to the allegations against Radu Raduta and Sameer Kshirsagar, who are alleged to have downloaded three and five documents from Google Drive respectively in the last couple months before they left Google, it should also be excluded. His opinion on Google's systems is merely a summary of the declaration of Mr. Janosko. Vu Decl. Ex. 1 at 24-26. Dr. Hesselink performed no analysis or investigation of Google's systems. As such, his opinion should be excluded as it merely summarizes a document that speaks for itself and fails to meet the scientific standard. *Ollier*, 768 F.3d at 861; *Pooshs*, 287 F.R.D. at 552.

Similarly, Dr. Hesselink performed no independent investigation or assessment of Waymo's/Google's policies, agreements, and vendor specifications to support his opinion that those documents are sufficient measures undertaken by Google to ensure that individuals protect the purported trade secrets. He merely repeats the information in the Droz and Willis declarations. As such, his opinion was not based on any methodology and is merely inadmissible opinion testimony. *Ollier*, 768 F.3d at 861; *Pooshs*, 287 F.R.D. at 552.

IV. CONCLUSION

Dr. Hesselink did not use any verifiable methodology to arrive to form his expert opinion, and his conclusions are completely irrelevant. His testimony must be excluded from this case.

Dated: September 16, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing document including all of its attachments with the Clerk of the Court for the United States District Court for the Northern District of California by using the CM/ECF system on **September 16, 2017**. I further certify that all participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users and that service of the publicly filed documents will be accomplished by the CM/ECF system.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on **September 16, 2017**.

/s/ Neel Chatterjee
NEEL CHATTERJEE